News Review of Current Events the World Over

Farley Thinks Midwest Safe for Roosevelt—Sloan Urges Industry to Save Nation—Crisis in Europe Is Approaching.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY, in his capacity of chairman of the Democratic national committee, called that body to meet in Washington January 8, when arrangements will be made for the convention of 1936 and the place of that gathering selected. He told the correspondents that the chief bidders for the convention would be Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco, and denied the report that the first named city already had been decided upon. He said he thought the highest bidder would be selected, provided adequate convention hall and hotel facilities.

J. A. Farley

Stories that Senator Donahey of Ohio or some one else would be given second place on the ticket instead of Garner were laughed at by Mr. Farley. He asserted that there was no doubt about the renomination of Garner for vice president. Asked about the two-thirds rule, he said the committee might recommend its abandonment, but that any change was the business of the convention. Commenting on the Literary Digest poll, which shows a majority in the middlewest states voting against the Roosevelt New Deal, Farley said:

"So far as the poll relates to sentiment in the midwest, it does, like Iowa. It is 100 per cent wrong." He insisted that the President was very strong, not only in that section of the country, but in every part.

"The President will carry as many states next year as he did in 1932," said Farley. Roosevelt carried all except six states at that time. Farley said he believed Roosevelt would win the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, one of the states that voted for Hoover in 1932, and that there was a good chance of carrying New Hampshire.

A. P. Sloan, Jr.

ALFRED P. SLOAN, JR., president of General Motors corporation, was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Congress of American Industry in New York, and he made an earnest plea to industry to save the country from bureaucracy and possible socialism.

Industry had lead the nation away from the fallacious theory of plenty "to promote the general welfare of all the people," Mr. Sloan told the nation's leading manufacturers. Should big business fail to accept this "broader responsibility," it will bring, he said, the "urge for more and more interference from without—government in business."

Mr. Sloan conceded the gravity and the extreme importance of problems of today—the paramount necessity of charting a sound course for the "long future." He advocated:

"1—Reduction in the real costs and selling price of goods and services.

"2—A more economic balance of national income through policies affecting wages, hours, prices and profits."

The meeting of the congress was held in conjunction with the fortieth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the speakers before that body were as emphatic in their condemnation of the economic policies of the administration as was Mr. Sloan. President C. L. Bardo said: "Whether we like it or not, industry has been forced in sheer self-defense to enter the political arena or be destroyed as a private enterprise."

General Counsel J. A. Emery declared: "This gathering is a call to arms.

"The sentry call should rouse the armies of industry to repulse the forces of the alien theory, that challenge our political institutions and economic system within our own household."

Robert L. Lund, chairman of the board, said: "The New Dealers have been forced to desert some of their boldest experiments. This has come to pass because the American people have demanded a return to common sense and sound business. American industry has taken the leadership in this combat."

PRIVATE bankers comprising the federal reserve advisory council have handed to the federal reserve board a report giving warning that unless the board acts to control credit, the country "faces dangerous inflation" and "speculation such as preceded the market collapse of 1929." The board suppressed the report but it leaked out.

Besides warning the reserve board against the dangers of credit inflation which lurk in the three billion dollars of idle bank reserves, the council disagreed bluntly with the do-nothing policy on bank reserves which has thus far been adhered to by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, and other federal reserve governors

SANTA CLAUS is doing big work this year for the merchants of the country. It is estimated by officials of the Commerce department that the Christmas trade will amount to $4,500,000,000 or half a billion dollars more than in December last year.

Preliminary holiday trade reports from all parts of the country to the Commerce department indicated that retail trade already is running from 2 to 35 per cent higher than a year ago.

Christmas clubs will pay $312,000,000 to 7,000,000 members. Much of this money will go into Christmas trade.

EUROPEAN diplomats, especially the British and Premier Laval of France, are exceedingly clever and resourceful, but if they are to extricate their nations from the present threatening state of affairs they will need all their smartness. Though decision as to the imposition of an oil embargo against Italy by Great Britain and France as "peace talk," and were told there was no reason to believe Mussolini had modified his ambitions in Ethiopia, about December 12 to give Laval a chance to conciliate Mussolini, the duce refused to make any gesture toward peace. Italians were authoritatively warned not to mistake diplomatic exchanges between the premier and the representatives of Great Britain and France as "peace talk," and were told there was no reason to believe Mussolini had modified his ambitions in Ethiopia. About moving more troops from Libya and has repeated the warning that he will consider an oil embargo an unfriendly gesture. He and all Italians are especially resentful against Great Britain, which apparently intends to insist on the oil ban. And now they are getting very sore at France, despite Laval's efforts to maintain friendly relations between the two countries. There were reports that Italian troops were being massed along the French frontier.

Sir Samuel Hoare

One more rather desperate move for peace was made in Paris when Laval gave Italian Ambassador Cerruti a "set of suggestions" which were said to be the last word from France and Great Britain before the applying of the oil embargo, due on December 12. These suggestions were said to be based principally on an exchange of territories between Italy and Ethiopia, the latter to receive its long-sought seaport and to remain absolutely independent, save for the lands granted to Italy.

The feeling in Rome was pessimistic, and there was noted a general tightening up of home defenses. Troops that had been expected to depart for the Ethiopian front were being retained in Italy, and the orders to the naval and air forces were suggestive. New economic measures to resist the sanctions were being put into effect daily.

The British government was engrossed with the troublous situation. Sir Samuel Hoare, foreign secretary, received timely orders from his physician to take a rest in Switzerland, and it was announced he would stop in Paris for a conference with Premier Laval. The admiralty was preparing for eventualities and ordered officers of the royal navy reserve to report at once for duty at Plymouth. These men have been serving as officers and engineers in the merchant marine.

Ho Ying-Chin

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, Chinese minister of war, was sent to Peiping by Dictator Chiang Kai-shek to try to check the northern autonomy movement. Delegations from the Autonomy Promotion society called on him and made shouted autonomy slogans outside his office, and then the Japanese army officers took the matter in hand. Lieut. Col. Tan Takahashi, military attache at Peiping, and an officer of the Japanese garrison called on General Ho and ordered him to leave the city at once. Takahashi told the war minister: "The Japanese army is convinced your continued stay in Peiping can only complicate matters."

Maj. Gen. Hayao Tada, Japanese commander in north China, said: "War between China and Japan is certain if China breaks the agreement signed last July in which Nanking agreed not to send troops into Hopei province."

At the same time Japanese war planes were flying low over Peiping.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL sent to London the usual polite reminder that the semi-annual war debt instalment from Great Britain was due on December 15. And, also as usual, the British government sent to Mr. Hull the reply that under the circumstances it wouldn't pay a cent. Well, we were not counting on getting this money for Christmas spending.

BRITISH, Irish and Canadian delegations opened conversations in Washington with American officials looking to the establishment of trans-Atlantic air mail and passenger service. It was believed this could be accomplished as soon as reciprocal pacts are signed to allow the landing of American planes on foreign soil. Heretofore this has been blocked by the jealousies of foreign aviation interests.

The delegation from Great Britain is headed by Sir Ronald Hands, director-general of the general post office. He is accompanied by C. E. Woods Humphrey, managing director of Imperial Airways, Ltd.

Postmaster General Farley announced that he would ask congress at the coming session for funds to start an air mail service between the United States and Europe.

CANADA'S wheat marketing policy, always a matter of great interest to wheat growers of the United States, is to be radically altered, according to the Dominion government. A new wheat board has been appointed, headed by James H. Murray, general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain company. Instead of trying to maintain prices by speculative operations on the Winnipeg Grain exchange, the board will endeavor to stabilize the huge Canadian wheat surplus by offering wheat for sale at the world's competitive prices.

President Roosevelt

GOOD news for the building industry. President Green of the American Federation of Labor gives out the word that there will be no more jurisdictional strikes among construction workers. The actions in the building trades department of the federation have found a plan to prevent workmen from doing needless work by strikes over which of two organizations should do a particular piece of work.

In the future the contractor is to decide which union shall do the work when a dispute arises, and then if a local authority of the unions involved is unable to adjust the difference the question is to be referred to a federal board.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE announced the corn-hog program for 1936-37. Designed to maintain a balance between the interests of the producer and the consumer, this new plan provides for a 30 per cent increase in hog production next year over 1935, thus preparing the way for possible reductions in pork prices to the consumer, and for a strict corn acreage to about 95,000,000 acres, instead of the 1935 allotment of 1,400,000 acres, over the amount harvested this year.

Sec'y Wallace

After appraisal by community committees and review by county allotment committees, a corn acreage base and a market hog base will be fixed. Co-operating producers must agree to plant corn next year on a base 20 per cent of their base acreages. They will be paid 10 cents a bushel on from 10 to 30 per cent of their base acreage as soil-conserving or erosion-preventing purposes. Hog growers must agree to produce between 50 and 100 per cent of their base production.

The 1936 corn adjustment payment will be 35 cents a bushel on the appraised yield times the adjusted acreage, less the pro rata share of local administrative expenses.

Corn adjustment payments will be made in two installments. The first, at the rate of 20 a bushel, is to be made about August 1. The second will come due about December 31, 1936, at the rate of 15 cents per bushel.

A payment of $1.25 per head will be made on each hog in the base. Deductions will be made at the rate of $2.50 per head if a producer fails to raise 50 per cent of his base numbers. The total payment to a producer will be the same for a production ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of his base.

The 1937 rates will be announced by November 30, 1936, but the rate on corn will not be less than 30 cents per bushel and the rate on hogs will not be less than $1.25 per head.

ONE hundred thousand Democrats, mostly Georgians, gathered in the stadium of Georgia Tech at Atlanta for a homecoming and heard President Roosevelt deliver a characteristic speech, full of confidence, assurance of prosperity and praise for what the New Deal has accomplished. And he did not neglect to attack warmly the critics of his administration. In reviewing the economic and social advances since his inauguration he gave out what was considered the keynote for his campaign for re-election, and definitely announced his candidacy—unnecessarily so, asserting that life in the United States has improved in the last two and a half years and will continue to improve "if I have anything to do with it."

Mr. Roosevelt promised that lavish government spending was over and that the nation could look forward with assurance to a decreasing deficit and asserted that the government credit is higher than that of any other great nation. He bitterly criticized the treasury policies prior to his entrance into the White House, traced the relief policies as opposed to doles and declared that the peak of appropriations has passed.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D.,
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Lesson for December 22

MALACHI FORETELLS A NEW DAY

LESSON TEXT—Malachi 3:1-12, 4:1-6.
GOLDEN TEXT—Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me. Malachi 3:1.
PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Best Promises Come True.
JUNIOR TOPIC—How God Kept His Promise.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Bringing in a Better Day.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Preparing the Way of the Lord.

(The lesson committee has provided as an alternative a Christmas lesson, using the text Matthew 2:1-12).

The subject of today's lesson is broader than the printed text. In order effectively to treat the lesson, the entire Book of Malachi should be surveyed. I had the pocket pointed out the sins of the corrupt priesthood, mixed marriages, and failure to pay tithes, with the portrayal of the coming Deliverer and glorious new day with Christ reigning in the hearts of believers.

I. **The Base Ingratitude of Israel** (1:1-5).

God approached them with the tender affirmation, "I have loved thee." But the burden of the prophet to declare this fact unto them (v. 1). So many of God's people that they failed to discern God's great love for them. Israel's attitude toward God reminds us of the words of the Lord Jesus, "wherein hast thou loved us?" (v. 2). Malachi answers this question by showing God's choice of Jacob and rejecting by of Esau, his destruction of Edom, and Israel's restoration in the building trades department of the federation have found a plan to prevent workmen from doing needless work by strikes over which of two organizations should do a particular piece of work.

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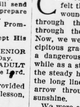
CHRISTMAS in the Rockies! I felt thrilled, excited, as our train wound its way in and out through the mountains, thundering through the crisp, pine-scented air. Now, we were climbing an almost perpendicular grade, now, slowing down for a dangerous curve, while every little while as a stretching plain was reached, the steady hand upon the throttle sent the long line of cars speeding like an arrow through the bright December sunshine.

We were on our way to spend Christmas with Uncle Jerry and Aunt Emma. They had sent a hearty invitation for us to come out, and now we were almost there. I



drew a deep breath at the sheer beauty of the scene that stretched before our eyes. Mountain peaks that seemed to touch the sky, canyons dropping thousands of feet, lakes covered by glittering thicknesses of ice, evergreen pines, looking like giant Christmas trees. I had never seen, never even imagined anything so beautiful.

A loud shriek from the locomotive, a slow crunching and grinding of brakes, and our train came to a stop. Uncle Jerry, rosy and smiling, was waiting upon the platform, giving dad, mother, Helen and myself a true western welcome.

Emma is all excited about your coming," he beamed.

A short drive through a wonderland of beauty, and the big sprawling ranch house came in sight. Aunt Emma stood in the doorway, and a cowboy, who was grooming a pony, looked up, gave us a nod. I wanted to look around before going indoors, but tantalizing odors from the kitchen made me suddenly realize how hungry I was.

All was bustle and excitement, hurry and preparation. Even the horses and ponies in the corral, the